declared the Fair officially opened. The American flag was broken out at once on the tall pole rising from the plaza which carries on its tip the gilded image of Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria From the neighboring poles, one on each side, which support the Pinta and the Nina freshcolored imitations of the banners which Columbus flew from his maintops, and under which he took possession of San Salvador, were flung to the lake Flags were broken out from their staffs on all the buildings which border on the plaza, while from the near corners of the lagoon two graceful, soaring jets of spray burst upward from the side pieces of the central fountain. The big fountain itself was set going, the water, from its source in Columbia's airy marine car, breaking in a waterfull back into the lagoon. The veiling fell in two sheets from the gilded statue of the Republic at the far end of the little lake, showing the lines of the towering goddess against the white of the peristyle beyond. Out on Lake Michigan the imitation man-of-war and the old Government sidewheelers fired in their slow way a National salute.

The plaza seemed to have taken suddenly a new life and color at the touch of the vivifying plaza for a front place became one on the plan of electric key. Its beauty of plan and execution was heightened by the newly imparted stir of motion radiating from the little instrument on the desk of the speakers' platform. Only a burst of sunlight was needed to flood the scene with warmth and brilliance, and fill out the true measure of its beauty, adding the charms of air and sky those with which art had already so freely invested it. But the sunshine, with the fatality of this unlucky climate, did not come. For a few hours before noon there was a promise of clearing weather, and, though the sun did not shake the clouds entirely, its rays penetrated partially the heavy bank of fog off the lake, and in a diffused way filled the atmosphere for the first time since last Thursday with a little cheerfulness and warmth. By noon, when the exercises at the Administration Building were half over, the sun disappeared again, and the cold, raw winds returned. Rain fell at intervals, and the temperature sank to 40 degrees or under, giving the first afternoon of the Fair a touch of wintriness too biting to be dispelled, even by the most conscientious consultation with the calendar. NOTED MEN ON THE PLATFORM.

President Cleveland and the officials and guests to take part in the opening ceremonies made an early start for the Fair, and after a long drive in carriages and a tour through the Midway Flaisance and parks of the Exhibition proper reached the Administration Building before 11 o'clock. The platform on which the exercises were to be conducted was built out from the high eastern doorway, and was reached from the inner hallway, there being no passage-In the ways up to it from the plaza outside. shelter of the big arch of the door, protected by the overhanging roof, was the orchestra, whose string instruments seemed, and soon proved, disappointingly weak for an outdoor ceremony. The main stretch of the platform was given up to the commissioners and directors and other officials of the Fair and their friends, the representatives of foreign governments in charge of exhibits here, members of the diplomatic corps and foreign consuls, Senators and members of the House of Representatives and Illinois and Chicago local dignitaries. Probably 1,500 to 2,000 people found seats in the reserved rows. As was to be expected, perhaps, the greater number of these choice places fell into local hands.

Of officials from Washington there were few besides the President and the members of his Cabinet. The diplomatic corps was represented by the French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, re- emonies in Jackson Lark begun to-day than the cently advanced to that title; Baron Fava, the bad police arrangements were shown in an unfor-Italian Minister, until Sir Julian Pauncefote's and tunate manner for many people. A handful of M. Patenotre's promotion to the ranks of Ambas-sador, dean of the corps; M. Romero, the Mexican Minister: Dr. Von Holleben, of Germany: from encroaching on the press seats, which were Count Spenneck, of Denmark: Senhor Sousa Rosa, of Portugal: M. Ye, the Corean Charge d'Affaires, Not even a rope was strung along the line of the San Francisco and not yet officially received; M. grand stand to keep a passageway clear for the Leebalt, the Polytonian of the property of th Leghait, the Belgian Minister, and several secre-

Some of the foreign diplomats were their official dress and thus contributed a pleasant bit of coloring to relieve the monotony of the black roats worn by almost all the other favored observers in the stand.

CONGRESS POORLY REPRESENTED. Congress was sparsely represented at to-day's xercises. Of the eighty-eight Senators not more than half a dozen could have been at Jackson lark. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Cullom, of Illinois, sat together on one side of the speakers platform. In the bigger stand behind were, among other statesmen of the popular branch, "Ex-Premier" William M. Springer and Representative Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York. The Duke of Veregut and his party had a promirent place as guests of honor. The Duke was accompanied by his wife, his brother, his son and daugh ter and other members of his suite, as well as by Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers, and Commander and Mrs. Dickins. The President and his Cabinet and the Ducal party reached the Administration Building at the same time, both being escorted from their hotels by a military excort. The President appeared at the front of the platform shortly after 11 o'clock Accompanying him were President Thomas W Palmer, of the Columbian Commission, and President Higinbotham, of the Columbian Exposition. Vice-President Stevenson, Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Herbert, Smith and Morton and Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, made up with Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Herbert and a few other ladies the Presidential party. All got seats well to the front. President Cleveland was cheered when the crowd caught sight of him, as he has been on each of his public appearances here. Strangely enough, he has not been in Chicago since 1887, and there has, consequently, been much popular interest in his participation in the ceremonies of opening the Fair.

The broad plaza in front of the speakers' platform had been crowded to its edges for half an before the President came. Probably 6,000 or 8,000 people were struggling for a foothold in the mud there by 11 o'clock. When the ceremony began, the crowd in the plaza proper had swellen to 10,000 or more, and along the sides of the lagoon toward the peristyle, from 10,000 to 20,000 more were gathered for a long-range sight at the proceedings in the Administration

front lines surged more and more threateningly against the platoon of Columbian Guards, who were trying to keep an open space along the front of the stand. The Columbian Guards are imposing in their magnificence, outshining an ordinary eman about as completely as a Broadway patrofman outshines a country constable, with a soldier-like uniform and martial cap and pompon. The dazzling "gendarme" of Jackson Park caps the climax of military smartness by carrying a short sword like that used by Caesar's legionaries That this sword is more ornamental than serviceable, however, was proved to-day by the cool disregard of the crowd on the plaza for its terrors, feeling, no doubt, that the gallant "gendarme" has been instructed not to cut anybody, for fear of subsequent damage suits. The more adventurous

error to timid voyagers, scarcely less on account perils of the deep than the almost certainty of classs. The best certaine of mad de mer is Hos-Stomach Bitters, which settles the etomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all travelers and tourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauscons or ineffectual resources of rolling of a ship. For this the Bitters is a prompt an The use of a brackish water, particularly voyages in the tropics, inevitably breed less of the atomach and bowels. Hostetter's Stomach

The man who washemmed in by the crowd and has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since, does not sinche the Old Dominion Cigarettes. If he did, the pleasure they gave him would make him forget his pains.

of the pushing and jostling mob simply let the guards flourish their swords, and walked by them with impunity. One angry guard, who tried to keep an intruder within the limits, got himself carried twenty feet into the crowd and was forced to wave his stubby sword high in the air lest he might hurt somebody, and was laughed at for his exertions by the offenders he was trying to pursue and punish.

WOMEN FAINTING IN THE CROWDS. Thus the utter inutility of the "gendarme's weapon was demonstrated. The crowd had them thereafter at their mercy, and the struggle in the



COLONEL DAVIS. DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

the devil take the hindmost." Women were carried out fainting, unable to endure the constant strain of the crowd's escillations to and fro under the pressure of continual new-comers. Hats and umbrellis were trampled into the mud, and all paving of which was only completed late on Satursounds from the platform, except the musi of the orchestra, were swallowed up in the uproar of the struggle in the slippery quagmire for standing

and breathing space.
The exercises were fortunately so brief that the and breathing space.

The exercises were fortunately so brief that the effect of all this disorder was neither fatal to their success nor even seriously disturbing. The archestra played away without being heard beyond the edge of the platform. No one listened to the prayer or the poem and the speeches of Director-General Pavis and President Cleveland were short. After Professor Paine's Columbian march and hynn had been played by the orchestra the blind chaplain of the Senate made his prayer, which was listened to with some impatience by the crowd near by and without in the least interrupting the neizes in front and rear. The chaplain's prayer will be found in another column.

With the last word of Mr. Cleveland's speech he touched with his finger the telegraph key on the desk before him, and with the answering fluttering of flags, the firing of salutes, the playing of the fountains, the announcement was made to the eye, more picturesquely and strikingly than words could do it to the ears of the few who heard the President's speech, that the official life of the Fair had begun.

Fair had begun.

ALMOST A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE. POLICE AND GUARDS POWERLESS IN THE JAM-

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN PAINTING.

Chicago, May 1.-No sooner had the opening cor



MRS POTTER PALMER.

The pushing and crowding at the northeast end of the Administration Building soon became so severe that many women fainted, while others became so ill that they had to be lifted bodily over the railing into the press seats until the arrival of the Red Cross corps with the wheel chairs. Colonel Rice, commander of the guards, was soldier enough to realize that prompt rein forcements were necessary to prevent the crowd from taking the press enclosure and grand stand by storm. He ordered all the captains of the guards who were mounted to force and maintain mounted officers were not numerous enough to do the work, and the situation became critical.

While the poem was being read it looked as though a panic with fatal consequences could not be averted. The guards were powerless, their work being no more effectual than child's play. The people further back in the crowd knew that there was more room in front, and they kept swaying too and fro and finally succeeded in closing the passageway almost throughout the length of the grand stand. Women continued to faint, and the weaker ones were lifted over the heads of the crowd by the guards and newspaper men into the press seats and grand stand reserved for distinguished guests. City police mingled with the guards and endeavored to quiet the excited, sway-

ing mass within the bounds of personal safety. The crowd was enormous, and was variously estimated at 150,000 to 175,000. Before the ceremonies were half over, twenty women and half as many men had been removed in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where a corps of physicians was in waiting. Most of the helpless ones had only fainted, but a number were suffering from more serious injuries received in the jam. President Higinbotham realized the gravity of the situation, and while the orchestra was playing he arose from his seat, advanced to the edge of the platform and raised his hands above his head in a mute appeal to the assembled thousands. He cried out at the top of his voice "For God's sake keep cool," but his words were not heard far. His appeal had a salutary effect, however, as the centre and rear portions of the wedged-in mass refrained from pushing toward the fruil barriers. Yet the hospital chairs continued to be forced through the almost blocked passageway to carry out women and children who were ill. Others, braver and stronger, fought against the physical strain, and were able to hold their ground with the aid of liberal doses of brandy supplied by the Red Cross corps. condition to the hospital, where a corps of phy

Red Cross corps.

For several minutes it looked as though a terrible catastrophe could not be avoided. The multitude continued to sway to and fro, and the air was filled with the shricks of the women, the air was lifted with the shire's of the women, the hearse shouts of the men, the cries of the little children, of whom there were many hundreds, if not thousands, and the warning yells of the occu-pants of the grand stand. With the yiew of facilitating the disposal of the throng, President Higinbotham escorted Mr. Cleveland and the Ducal party from the platform with all possible

For steady nerves and good sleep Use the sure cure-Bromo-Seltzer, Contains no Anti-Pyrin.

haste, but this did not suit the temper of the spectators, and they yelled "Come back; we want to see more of the President!" Finally, by breaking into the throng from half a dozen pointe, the Columbian guards succeeded in turning it into half as many channels, but not before the section of the platform occupied a few moments before by the President and his party had been turned into a harbor of refuge for no less than twenty-six ill or unconscious women and children

SCENES IN JACKSON PARK.

THE PEOPLE BROUGHT ALONG THEIR LUNCH BASKETS.

VIEWING THE CUREMONIES FROM A DISTANCE -DRY PLACES TO STAND ON MUCH SOUGHT AFTER-THE CLINGING MUD EVERYWHERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, May 1.-The objective point of all, after e passing within the enclosure of Jackson Park to-day, was the grand central court where the ceremontes were to take place. It was apparent early in the morning that a great crowd would be on As the people continued in steady streams to wind their way along the roads and across the plazas the throng around the stand became more dense and spread to the right and to the left in the direction respectively of the Electrical Building the one side and of Machinery Hall on the other. Soon the space around and within the fountains themselves was encroached upon, and, indeed, occupied, requiring the guards to clear the spaces in order that when the moment camfor turning on the water the people should be out of of getting wet. This caused a gradual filling up of the spaces along the sides of the grand central court, and in a little while the broad walks in front of the Liberal Arts Building on the north, and of Agricultural Hall on the south sides of the basin were packed solidly, and pedestrianism was impossible of accomplishment. All along the balustrade men and women were scated or standing. This was true of those portions which surrounded the busin, and those which extended east and west nearer the fronts of the buildings. During the tedlous period of waiting for the cere montes to begin lunch parcels and baskets were brought out and a singular picture, and not a par ticularly attractive one, was presented. By I o'clock the crowd had extended clear along both side of the basin to the plaza of the peristyle. day. It was a pleasant there to stand upor because of its comparative dryness, and it was correspondingly popular. Those who arrived between 11 and 12 o'clock, and who made the pleasant walk along the lake front from the cruiser Illinois to the Music Hall entered the grand court between that structure and the grand Manufactures Building, and seeing the mass in front of them wind around the stand and on both sides of the western end of the basin, were quite content to stand upon this brick pavement, although conscious of their inability either to see or hear much that was taking place in tha part of the ground. In fact it was impossible to hear the music. Through glasses one might distinguish the movement of the leader and occasionali could catch the sound of a bass hern or a corner but the voices of the chorus were not distinguishable nor could envone half the distance along the coart from the grand stand identify Director General Davis President Cleveland in any part of the exercises

At 12 o'clock the whistles of the Machinery Hall engines were plainly heard and the crowd became expectant and unusually ellent. Once or twice a low ho of what was a hearty and prolonged cheer w ome feating down from the platform toward the On the edges of the roofs by the side of each flagstaff a man was visible and evidently was watching for a signal, and yet when that signal was given those below did not know it until simultathe great mass around the platform caused by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. All along the front of the Administration Building people were clustered, and high up near the dome were grouped the Indians cta-ployed in the "Wild West" slow, and were conspicuous by reason of the bright colors of their garments. They lent a peculiar pleturesqueness to the scene, both as viewed near by from the ground and through glasses from a distance. The dropping of the veiling from the figure of Columbia at the eastern end of facbasin was not expected by those grouped in that vicinity, imamuch as the scaffolding still being admiration were heard, and all eyes seemed instinc-

the west end of the basin were not set to playing simultaneously. There was much experiess to see the central one, known as the Columbia Fountain rise and then fall in sliver-like threads down the steps of its semi-circular front, but there was con-

some reason or other, probably the settling of the ground, a depression ten or afteen feet in diameter, and upon this some water had accumulated which ind neath. Around this a criwd soon collected, and the rovel sight was afforded of men and women and boys

land would make a circuit of the buildings after the ceremonles were completed, and the desire to see him caused many to cluster around the roost spacion and with this expectation still banging about them, nobody seemed to want to go into the buildings at was to enter first; but a curving line of soldiers was drawn up from the north entrance of the Adminis-tration Building toward the Electrical Building and a passageway was made for the Presidential party. This manoeuvre served as on index to that which was to But it was a long and tedlous period of waiting, and many becoming wearied began the circle of the buildof the Exposition and a number of invited guests, and it was not until after 2 o'clock that he madhis appearance. The crowd on the north side of the building for the most part clung to their poattions of vantage, and, as usual, soon got into a funny state of mind. There are little bridges for passage ways on each of the four sides of this building, on the second and third floors between the different pavilions located in the corners. Many of the employes of the building as well as others would walk along one of these passage-ways on the north side, but for a time no notice was taken of them. By and by a negro made his appearance and somebody started a cheer for him. From that time onward no one, from a district mes-senger boy to President Cleveland himself, could have made his appearance without being greeted with cheers and laughter or Jeers as the object might suggest. A number of invited guests, desiring to pass from one of these pavilions to another, met with an uproarious greeting which was somewhat confusing to some of them. One of their number was a Turk and te was guyed fearfully by the crowd massed on

New-York, on every bottle.

Those who have a good digestion have little symcerything that comes along. While they can est rich food without fear of the dyspeptic's lad experiences, they nevertheless greatly appreciate a delicate flavor in their pastry. Cottolene, when used as a shortening, always produces the finest flavored partry, which is entirely free from the many objections which the use of lard always produces. Test its raine by one trial.

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was recognized by several as she drew nearer to where the people were grouped, and so persistent was the stare she was obliged to encounter that she covered her face with a copy of "The World's Fair Guide," which she carried in her hand.

Within the Administration Building a number of people were collected and strolled around the freshly-list floor of the rotunda. Here were many diplomats and the women of their parties, and they all came in for a goodly share of attention. The crowd was a jolly one, like that outside, and no respecters of persons, and these distinguished personages were obliged to endure a great deal of shoving in the shifting of the throng. When the President and his party



J. A. M'RUNZIE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

finally descended to the ground floor a detachment of the Columbian guard headed the little procession. The President Highbottain escorting the Duke of Veragua. Mr. Cleveland was loadly cheered, the Duke less loadly, but the man who carried off the howling nonors was Mayor Cutter Harrison, who walked near the rear cell of the procession.

monors was Mayor Cutter Harrison, who walked near the rear end of the powession.

The interior of the buildings, while having a more cleared-up appearance to-day, presented little in the way of detailed interest. Few of the partitions were complete in their exhibits, and wit, the exception of the absence of workmen, looked much as they did on saturday. Agricultural Hail was well patronized, as were Machinery Hall and the Liberal Arts Emidding. Machinery Hall was a centre of attraction by reason of the starting of the big engine. The display at Hortenitural Hail was feeble and unmatched, and the weather had destroyed a week ago all hope of the perfection of the promised pancy exhibits out of doors. The Transportation limiding was interesting but, like everything else, wouldy backward in the arrangement of the exhibit. The Mines and Mining Indiding showed reasonable advancement.

SWARMING TO THE GROUNDS. A HUMAN TIDE THAT HEAVILY TAXED RAIL ROAD PACILITIES THE CROWDS OR-DERLY AS A RULE.

Chicago, May 1 (special).-Between 9 and 11:30 o'clock this morning the tide of the people was flowing in a great voinne toward Jackson Park by every available means of conveyance. The scene on the around it. If was thought to be enflished, but when available means of conveyance. The scene on the the figure was exposed to view, many words of vacant space known as the Lake Front was one of great animation. Thousands of persons were moving along the sidewalk in front of the different hig hotels, cotton soaked in pure listerine. He thinks that its and came pouring in currents out of the streets from antisoptic properties, demonstrated as they are, and, exactly what to do with itself for a time, but gradue the westward as the waters of a river pour into the combined with these, its accomatic quality, give to

> applarance and construction those which are used on the Coney Island rallroads running from Bay Ridge is done in sections at the terminal point. The traffic comes from the portion of the city lying north of Van Buren'st, and westward from the lake. Trains leave the Lake st. station and run without stop to the statiothest entrance to the grounds. Another to the same terminal point. The time is afteen minute, and the charge is 20 cents for the round trip. The road is along the Lake Front, and of course will be a pleasant avenue for travel during the

> grounds with great frequency, no matter whether the cars were filled or not. A complete system seems ble precision. Naturally the cable curs which run by periments, of the arrow poison used by the natives entrance to the Exposition enclosure were crowded, south of the Van Buren-st. station of the Illinois Cen-

but as its tracks for running to the Fair grounds proper are not yet in order, and their absence made ecessary a long walk from the southern terminal, it was less popular than it doubtless will be later on. Its northern terminus is at Congress-st., and it is only about a block and a half or two blocks from the the plaza below.

About this time two familiar New-York figures were observed on the edge of the crowd. One was a men walking in a wheel-chair, and the other was a men walking by her side. The woman was Miss Georgia Cayvan, and the man was "Ollic" Teal. Miss Cayvan, who is playing an engagement here just now.

The Genuine Imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature and not by sudden and excessive irritation. As most Cayvan, who is playing an engagement here just now.

The Genuine Imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature and not by sudden and excessive irritation. As most the first place of the labor of the constant churcing up of the mud by sudden the genuine article only. The signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Soie Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin-st., New-York, on every bottle. Auditorium Hotel, and conveniently accessible to the

who have a good digettion have little symtathy for the dyspeptic. They can cat

THE MAGIC OF ELECTRICITY AT THE FAIR. Chicago, May 1.-The electric age was ushered into being in this last decade of the nineteenth century to-day, when President Cleveland by the pressing of a button started the mighty machinery and the rushing waters and the revolving wheels in the World's Columbian Exposition. No exhibit of the Fair that is to attract the thousands to this city for the next six months can be more marvellous than the magical effect which followed the opening of the Fair at 12:08 to-day. Of the multitude of visitors estimated at 300,000-probably not one thoroughly realized the full import of the effect that was to come from the arrangement cleverly devised in the opening of the Exposition. It was known in . vague way that the President was to press a golden key and that the electric communication with the machinery was to start the Fair, but no one realized how intricate was this machinery, how infinite the ramifications of that electric spark, until the great fountains threw up their geysers seventy feet into the air and the rumble and hum of wheels in the Manufactures Building and the clatter of machinery in all parts of that area of a mile square or more told the story of the final consummation of scientific The lifeless started into being on every hand; draped statuary shed its veil and revealed to the world the artistic labors of the last eightee nonths, and in a moment all that had been apathetic. inert and inactive through the long hours of the inert and inactive through the long hours of the morning sprang into an animated existence and thrilled the multitude and crowned the triumph of the Exposition. In previous expositions the possibilities of electricity have been limited to the mere starting of the engines in Machinery Hall, but in this it made a thousand servants do its bidding, and from the great engines and the mammoth fountains, down to the minutest acts where power and touch were requisite the magic of electricity did the duty of the hour.

GERMANY'S SHARE IN THE OPENING. Chicago, May 1.—The opening of the Exposition was celebrated by Privy Councilor Wermuth, the Imperial German Commissioner, and his staff in style worthy of the occasion, and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent State which he has the hono to serve and represent-in fact it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson Park. At the moment President Cleveland touched the button that set the machinery in motion, the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building on the border of the lake the air with Glory Hallelujah in honor of the event On the platform, Commissioner Wermuth and his taff the whole body comprising forty-four mem bers-attracted no little attention. The official cere-mony over, Commissioner Wermuth led the President of the United States around the interior section of the German exhibit in Manufactures Hall. For speeches and details of the Fair opening see 11th Page

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

HEART PARALYSIS FROM CHLOROFORM.-An account is given in a German medical magazine of a method in use at the Gottingen Clinic, by which the eart can be made to resume its action after apparently fatal paralysis from chloroform. Rapid impulse are given to the region of the heart by the hand of the surgeon, as many as one hundred and twenty a minute. The operator stands at the left side of the patient, laying his right hand on the left side of the chest and placing the hall of the thumb half way between the apex beat and the sternum; the left hand is applied to the chest and steadles, the rapid compressing movements are made with the right hand. It appears from the account given that two patients have been revived by this method perveringly applied for half an hour or more after restoration seemed hopeless. Heart contractions ceased whenever compression was interrupted, though shallow respirations continued spontaneously. ANTISEPTIC FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS.-In a

published communication Dr. Vargos, physician to the general charity hospitals of Madrid, professor of infantile diseases, etc., states that for some time he has frequently employed listerine in external and internal operations, without having failed to obtain its antiseptic effect, and that, on account of its agreeable odor and the sensation of freshness following its use it is a topical application not surpassed in masal and guttural affections, and in the running from the ear that is so common among children and of such fetid odor. In a case of hay fever or spasmodic rhinobronchitis, the intensity of the attacks of sneezing is diminished by treating the naso-pharynx with listerine diluted, and stopping up the nostril with ally began to sway in all directions. Some were attracted to the edge of the basin to look upon the pretty sight afforded of the gondolas chipping around the lake, though it was lifted somewhat from the language of contaction from diphtheria or any similar land. Bline's Central Railroad had made large preparations; and caustic properties, it may be used as a domestic for the handling of passenger traffic in connection with its local line to Jackson Park. The cars which to meet certain necessities where an anticeptic is

siderable delay before the waterfall was complete, and the effect was not as beautiful as it would have been had the sun been shiring.

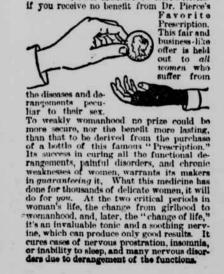
As the people began to more away the conditions were terrible, so far is code evering to excape the mid was concerned. In the jostling and the swaying open spaces a thick canvas curtain can be drawn of Gazette." Germany, by Dr. Nicolal, containing an open space is from the subject of an elaborate article in the "Military Medical Carette." Germany, by Dr. Nicolal, containing an TORY SYSTEM.- The announcement was made some was concerned. In the jostling and the swaying of the crowd men and women were allike forced into the crowd men and women were allike forced into the case of sterm. The cars are lighted by windows to the mushy sline, which has been character to these walks during the past month. It was a masty, ellinging kind of mud, and as soon as it became dry it looked almost white, this being the color of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car in passengers all facing each other in passengers all passengers all facing e came dry it looked almost white, his being the color of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. At a certain persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. The necessary the persons are allowed to stand. As soon as each car show that, apart from mechanical and calcrific effects of the Jollet stone used in grading. cannot get out of the car until this bur is roised, which | circulatory system. The peculiar arborescent figures so generally present on the skin of individuals unfortunately struck by lightning are, says Dr. Nicolal, malaly due to obstructions in and consequent tume upon is the notable directional influence of metallic

warmer season of the year.

It was evident early this morning that this was to the starting point. It is now shown by Professor If was expended early this norming that this was going to be a popular route. It was the first day on which these trains were run, and the charge of 20 cents was evidently not too high to keep people who could conveniently reach the northern terminals from going by that roud despite its unpopularity with Chicago as a corporation. Every few minutes one of these trains started southward carrying about ten carbonds of proping or in all about 1,000 passengers. manoeuvre served as an index to that which was to follow, and the crowd gravitated to the central point. But it was a long and tedious period of waiting, and many becoming wearied began the circuit of the buildings. The Fresident was meanwhile enjoying a purcheson with the Director-teneral and other officers are not challed a continuous of the chilliness of the atmosphere. The springs the long to the left civiles, from the left ventrated to the large to the left civiles, from the left ventrated. are not clastic, and there is a roughness in the motion of the car, but otherwise, and e-pectally because of the head, and thence downward to the jugular tien of the ear, but otherwise, and especially because of the shortness of the time required in making the trip, and of the fact that no overcrowding is permitted, the route is the most desirable tast can be selected by persons near the great hotel. In returning in the afternoon the trains started from the conditions of the subject experimented upon.

to have been put in effect, which works with admira- has been made by M. Dantu, with accompanying exway of Cottage Grove ave. directly to the northern of the New Hebrides. It seems that it contains but they collected their passengers from points a mile sists of earth impregnated with vegetable matter taken

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septique, or bacillus of malignant oedema, also the bacillus of tetamas. If the arrows have been kept a long time, or have been much exposed to the sun, the vibrion septique may have been destroyed, and the danger then is from tetamus. When the arrows have been freshly prepared and the vibrion septique is still active, a wound from them causes death in a guinea-pig from septicaemia in from twelve to diffeen hours; tetamus, which takes longer than that period of time to develop, dues not, under these draumstances, show itself. In connection with these investigations, it is remarked that the horse is unknown in these islands, and, such being the case, the theory of the equine origin of tetamus is regarded as negatived by these researches.

CAUSE OF HUMAN RUMINATION.—In narrating

the equine origin of tetanus is regarded as negatived by these researches.

CALSE OF HUMAN RUMINATION.—In narrating his observations of several cases of rumination in man—three of which occurred in men and two in a mother and her child of three and one half years—M. Decker states that in three instances the complaint was congenital, nor is there any reason for believing that rumination is due to any paralysis of the cardia, but that the latter opens at the time of each regargitation; only in one case was there any evidence of cardiac weakness. Hyperacidity is only an accidental occurrence; in four of the five cases the gastric julice was normal, and there may or may not be dyspepsin; dilatation of the stomach was only present in one case, but this was the result and not the cause of the complaint; he thinks that to rapid and excessive eating, with deficient chewing, is the proximate cause, having been present in four of the cases, and, in addition, there must be a neurotic predisposition. Again, in a comparison between erastation and rumination, it is pointed out that, in two former, there is only a slight contraction of the stomach, whereas, in the latter the stomach confuncts energetically as well as the diaphragm and adominal musical successions.

MOST DIGESTIBLE OF ALL FOODS—In a lecture

muscles.

MOST DIGESTIBLE OF ALL FOODS.—In a lecture by M. Ch. Richet on the influence of the gastric juice on virious binds of food, the digestibility of milk is declared to exceed that of all other alimentary substances, and, after ingestion of a pint of the liquid, scarcely a trace is to be found in the course of an hour. It appears probable, M. Richet remarks, that milk contains some principle not yet isolated by chemists, the action of which is very similar to that of pepsin, and adds its induence to that of the latter in the phenomenon of digestion—the milk also supplying, at the same time, during dist function, a certain amount of lactic acid which co-operates with the acid of the gastric juice. Further, the milk of the cow is, during the function of digestion, precipitated in coarse clots of caseine, while that of woman and mare's naik are precipitated in much liner granulations, that are considerably easier to digest; heace the inapplicability of cow's milk for cases of dyspepsia in persons of delicate constitution. For the young child, all authorities agree that the mother's milk can be replaced by nothing.

LEAD POISONING PREVENTED.—The various

LEAD POISONING PREVENTED.—The various specifics which have been brought forward for the prevention or cure of lead poisoning in different of cupations involving liability to such attacks are familiar to all. It has recently been amounted by M. Geroult that the lead poisoning among glass polishers, which is due to the tin putty employed, and hereetofore brilling all remedies, is found to yield to a simple plan which for some eighteen months past has been resorted to at the well-known Baccarat glass works. The old tin putty employed at the works was a stannate of lead manufactured for the purpose in special-fannaces by oxidizing three parts of lead with one part of that in the new material at present used, two parts of meta-stannic acid are added for each part of putty, the lead being reduced to about a third of the former proportion. Under the original system in vogue, numbers of workmen from time to time suffered with lead paralysis, and many had to leave the works entirely; since the introduction, however, of the meta-stannic acid, not a single case of lead poisoning has occurred.

MINED OR HYERID NATIONALITIES.-From ob MINED OR HYERID NATIONALITIES.—From observations of the mulatto race extending over a period of more than thirty years, Dr. W. A. Dixon states that tuberculosis exists to an excessive degree among the descendants of mulattoes—they are interior also in vitality, intelligence, and morality, and show a high rate of mortality. He has found it quite noticeable that mulatto girls develop much younger than either white or negro girls, and that as women they fade much sooner, with the additional fact that, after the second generation of pure mulatto breeding, practically all the children born are girls. Dr. Dixon remarks that It has already been proved to other races that human hybridity cannot be maintained without reversion or fresh supply from parental blood. The possibility is suggested, too, of the danger that tendencies to tubercalosis and other strumous diseases may be increased in the United states by the large mixture of nationalities which is constantly gaing out-the immunity of the Jews and other unmixed races to such affections being quite in point.

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